

COTTON GOODS FIRM FAILS.
North Adams, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Johnson-Dubar Mills Company, of this city, manufacturers of cotton goods, has made an assignment. It is understood the liabilities amount to several hundred thousand dollars. It is the intention of the assignee to continue to operate the mills.

68-70 Yates Street

The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

NOTICE

The Excellencies of the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will hold a public reception in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, on Monday, the 5th instant at 10 p. m.

The entrance to the building for the general public will be at the door to the left of the main gates (the usual public entrance).

The dressing-room for ladies will be the Maple and Cedar committee rooms.

The dressing room for gentlemen will be the members' cloak room.

Dressing room for the officers of the Army, Navy and Militia will be in the Dining Hall behind the Legislative Chamber.

The Speaker's room and that adjoining it will be reserved for the use of their Excellencies.

By Command.
R. B. POWELL,
Private Secretary.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The institution of Labor Day was a distinct recognition of the recommendations of organized labor and adds one more to the legalized holidays which we enjoy. The details for the celebration today are completed and we believe will be satisfactory. The interest attaching to the proceedings will be materially enhanced by the presence of Lord and Lady Minto, who are bidding farewell to the people of the coast. As will be seen by the programme published elsewhere, it is proposed to have a trades procession which will be of the most elaborate character, also a great Ladies' Tombola at Caledonia Park and a luncheon given by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council in Victoria Hall. We presume the object of the luncheon is to afford an opportunity for speaking. All indications point to there being a very large attendance in the city from outside points to participate in the festivities.

PEAT FUEL.

For many years experiments have been going on for the purpose of treating peat in such a way as to make the product a good substitute for coal. In an experimental way these efforts have been more or less successful, but the difficulty has been to place the industry upon a commercially paying basis. Many years ago the Grand Trunk Railway used the peat out of the peat bogs along the line without other treatment than drying. Special fire boxes were used for the purpose. It was more or less a success, but finally discarded in favor of coal. A gentleman named Dixon in Toronto several years ago perfected a machine which turned out a product practically equal, and in some respects superior to coal, for steam purposes and at a price which competed successfully with coal. A company was formed for the purpose of operating it, but we have not heard of it since, although it may be successfully in use. It is now announced that Mr. J. C. Morrison of Chicago claims to have treated peat so effectively that, as a fuel, it will rank with anthracite coal. This is important if true, as in many parts of Canada there are immense bogs that could be profitably utilized. In British Columbia where coal is so plentiful it would not be a matter of much concern, as it would be difficult to manufacture an article to compete with the natural product, mined as it is, at our doors. In the central part of Ontario, however, it would be an immense advantage to be able to supply a product to replace the imported anthracite from the United States.

WHY THE JAPS' WIN.

The continued success of the Japanese armies is perhaps one of the most remarkable things in connection with the war. In most military campaigns there are successes and reverses on both sides, but up to the present the Japanese seem to have won at every stage. The defeat of Kuropatkin at Liaoyang is perhaps the most notable of all the Japanese successes, as military critics had all along claimed that Kuropatkin had a winning card up his sleeve, namely the gradual retirement of his army to a suitable point for effective defence, and the postponement of the final struggle to a time when he had sufficiently reinforced his army to make his final stand a successful one. This last hope seems to have been swept away by the terrible defeat sustained by the Russian forces in a struggle, which must become one of the memorable battles of history. The Minneapolis Journal thinks the Japanese have made clear why they defeat the Russians with such wonderful regularity, and the reason is to be found, it says, in their quickness to seize opportunities, and to act upon them. Our contemporary illustrates this by an extract from a despatch, as follows:

"The reconnaissance in force made by the Japanese on Friday decided that a general advance should be made. The reserve divisions, which occupied Lian-dian and supported the reconnaissance, were ordered into the firing line. They made a forced march, and the Russian front was attacked in three places."

This, it considers, the whole secret of their success. Having found a weak spot in Kuropatkin's line the Japanese slashed at it without delay. There was no holding of councils of war or proposals to dream over it through the night. The weak spot was there and the Japanese attacked it. Perhaps the same idea can be expressed in another way because the Japanese tactics are really part of a plan incident to a well-thought out system of warfare. The secret of their strength is thoroughness in which they excel as a people. The Japanese have been characterized by thoroughness, not only in their modernized form, but as far back as tradition carries us. It is a national trait. When the Japanese broke out, the Japanese having accepted the conflict as inevitable were ready for

it. The plan of campaign had been mapped out and every provision made for carrying it into effect. The munitions of war were all supplied and the soldiers were in good condition physically. Not a detail had been overlooked. The Japanese are naturally a very alert and active people, in which respect they contrast favorably with the Russians, who are, as a nation, of the stolid order, built rather for resistance and stubborn defence than for active aggression. Their success illustrates once more, in a striking way, that genius, which Carlyle described as, "everlasting taking pains" and leaving absolutely nothing to chance.

THE VALUE OF A DENIAL.

During the last session of Parliament it was charged on the floor of the House that Mr. F. B. Wade, M. P., for Annapolis was to be one of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commissioners. Mr. Wade said in reply:

"I say that the statement is absolutely without foundation. I say that I never applied for that position; neither has anybody on my behalf, and no intention has been made to me that I am to be offered any position at all; at the close of this Parliament or at any other time. On the contrary, it is my full determination to run at the next election in Annapolis county, and I propose coming back to the House as the representative of the county."

THE TERM AMERICAN.

Mr. Aylesworth objects to the assumption by the United States of the right of its people to be known as Americans. Views differ very widely even in Canada on this subject. As we have pointed out on several occasions, the people of the United States, in regard to a name, are somewhat handicapped in not being able to invent a name for themselves which will be distinctively their own. The term American applies of course with equal right to Canadians, Brazilians, Mexicans, and in fact to all the inhabitants of North and South America, including the Indians, who are really the only people justly entitled to the appellation. The Montreal Gazette, however, points out that by common consent the people of the United States are referred to as Americans in Europe and generally on the continent of America, and while they are not strictly and technically entitled to the exclusive use of the distinction, nevertheless there is no derogation of right or advantage to us as Canadians in permitting them to use it. Nor is there any likelihood of a mistake as to what is meant when the term American is used. The Gazette points out that the way for Canadians to get recognition is to be known as Canadians and not as Americans. It says:

"Euphony certainly demands a name for the people of the United States that is not satisfied by anything to be derived from the firm position of the national cognomen. The people of Canada are more fortunately situated. Where they are known as Canadians there is no danger of their being mistaken for anything else. We will not lose anything by allowing the people of the United States to be known as Americans, but we are losing a great deal when we neglect being known as Canadians wherever we may go. The Canadian insists upon being known as a Canadian; is an advertisement for his country; the Canadian who would be called an American is not."

FROM THE BRITISH COLONIST 1859.

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park! Direct? Ye gods! The finished article! One fellow, as it devotes, will have a bad dislocation at Michigan street, a serious curvature at Toronto, and a compound fracture at Simcoe. Dwindling to a mere line in his last joint, hands use where? At the park? Scarcely. What then is the objective point of this mutilated highway? One wonders!

The direct highway has voyaged to the end, seen on one side the greyhounds and cokers and cokers of a portly fanner, before him stretches the grey sea, and in the middle distance the lonely grave made historic by Mr. Higgins' pathetic sketch of the "Lone, Lost, Pest-House."

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Editor, that those ghastly farces cease, and that we elect as aldermen men with no axes to grind, but are blessed with God's great gift of common sense?

Politics in the Slocan. Slocan Drill, August 26. With a Dominion election in sight, the Nelson News sees everything these days through political glasses. Hence, when the Drill mentioned recently a number of strikes of ore on various properties in the Slocan district, the News seeks to favor the Liberals by laying the responsibility for the strikes to the lead bounty. The bounty had as much to do with those strikes, or the operation of the properties, as the effect of wheat in Manitoba. All the fortunate properties are dry ore propositions and the lead bounty does not influence them. As for the bounty having improved the general business of the Slocan, the News is fair to say that the bounty went into effect population in the Slocan town has steadily decreased and general business fallen off. No, the gradual improvement in mining in the Slocan region is due to the persistent labors of claim owners and lessees, encouraged by the profitable operation of such mines as the Enterprise and Ottawa. Politics have nothing to do with the situation, and it would look better were the News to cut them out of its columns, on the count of its just position, too, the Slocan would get a fairer show if it were to pay less attention to Ottawa and its political intrigues.

POLITICS IN THE SLOCAN.

Montreal Star. The persistence with which Japan and Russia are preventing war correspondents and even military attaches from seeing anything of the actual fighting in progress is, perhaps, a wholesome reaction after the grandstand and kitescope experiences of recent Anglo-Saxon wars. Were fought right under the eyes of the people. In a sense, this was no more advisable than to permit the people to crowd to a hanging.

A WAR WITHOUT AN AUDIENCE.

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War is of necessity a cruel and brutalizing business. It cannot but have an effect upon the civilian spectator, who is undesirable from the standpoint of refinement and progress. War is necessary; but so are gruesome surgical operations and excruciations. It is not necessary that all the people should be invited to witness at close range everything which must go on in the course of living or lives through in this mystery of a world.

Neither the Japanese nor the Russian governments are so directly dependent upon the conduct of their respective peoples as are the British and American governments; and so they can keep the spectators of the battlefield with more impunity. In an age, all war news is a matter of course. The public is a part of the character of the age, and the results received long after the events, illumined by the rosette reminiscences of the men who fought and survived. It may be said that the false glamour of romance to war; but it is very doubtful if this was as widely mischievous in its effects upon the public mind as the excitement of watching the greatest game in the world. It would be a bad business to rear a generation which craved the delicious excitement of watching a war.

DRINKING MORE BEER.

Montreal Gazette. There is no doubt but that people are learning that the habitual user of intoxicants has more difficulty in getting along in this world than he who uses them not at all or very sparingly. The latest U. S. government statistics fail to reveal it. Last year the people of the United States consumed more beer per head of the population than in any previous year. In recent years, and only that of wine showed a decrease. Beer is becoming the national beverage of the United States. The average consumption per head of the population was only 5.31 gallons; last year it had reached the high figure of 18.04 gallons per head of the population of 240 per cent. If the increase of recent years is maintained the Englishman will lose his standing as the world's greatest beer drinker.

The other great American beverage is coffee. Last year the per capita consumption was 10.70 pounds, as against an average of 7.58 pounds in 1870. The British consumption is three times that of the United States. The British consumption is about 8 pounds per head, while that of the United States was only 1.50 pounds. The consumption of tea in the United States is not increasing. Those interested in the temperance movement will not find much room for optimism in these figures. They do not afford evidence of the value of the great deal of hard and conscientious work.

AGE AND ENERGY.

Ottawa Journal. A study of the ages of the generals who are conducting the Japanese campaign in China reminds us that a lot of rot is being talked about the physical condition of the young man. We are told that the strenuousness of the times is driving the elderly men to the wall in the trades and commerce, and that the young man, with the energy of the period demands the unwieldy strength of the young man. We are told that once a man turns 50 his life is in the forefront of the battle of life is gone.

What rot! It is unfortunately true that many men at 50 are no longer able to hold their places against younger and more vigorous men. But let us remember that even many men fall at 50, it is nonsense to argue that at 50 a man must fall out of the forefront of the fight, as much nonsense as it is to argue that the young man is physically and morally failures at 30, that all young men are failures.

The fate of the great battle of Vittoria in the Peninsula war was turned in favor for the allies by the brilliant assault on the French left by Graham, one of the British divisional commanders, a man of 68, who, we were told, was "as energetic and lively as a man of 25." Lord Roberts lived as long as 70, and assumed charge over 250,000 British soldiers in South Africa. Marquis Oyamada, the Japanese field marshal in Manchuria, where over 250,000 Japanese troops are operating, is 62 years of age. Nogai, whose forces are storming Fort Arthur, is 55. General Kuroki, whose wonderful strategy in Manchuria has surprised the world, is 62; Cromwell, when he was at the height of his strenuous career; Washington was 50 when he forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and 65 before he laid down the reins of government. History is full of stories of deeds of daring endurance, or administrative ability by men who were past the 50 mark.

AID. VALIERES LEAVES RANKS OF INDEPENDENTS.

Montreal Witness. Alderman S. D. Vallieres, chairman of the finance committee, has decided to enter the political arena. He has arrived at this decision after much reflection, and upon the advice of numerous friends, and in the present time Alderman Vallieres had never been an ardent politician; indeed, he kept the leaders of his party, already with his political persuasion, in the background. He claimed that his personal business interests as well as his duties as alderman would definitely suffer if he were to engage in political warfare. However, lately matters have changed in this respect, and Ald. Vallieres has decided to take his stand with the city and the conservative party. At the city hall today, a receipt book of Alderman Vallieres in this respect be-

came known, considerable surprise was naturally caused at the alderman's action and the announcement has aroused much speculation as to his motives. Alderman Vallieres states that he has decided to enter the political arena as an aspirant for parliamentary honors, but as a worker and supporter of the Conservative party.

"What object have you in view in now giving your influence and support to the Conservative party?" Alderman Vallieres was asked. It is better that I should not answer that question in detail," was his quick reply.

"But, Alderman Vallieres, you have always been considered quite independent in politics up to the present time." "I will admit that is quite true, but for some time past I have been haunted by certain qualms, with being afraid to confess my political leanings, and to openly declare myself an adherent of this or that party. Now, I have decided to show these people exactly where I am and you may say that in future I will be found working and voting with the Conservative party. I have into the bankruptcy court, careful to guard my political independence and I may say that in the election of 1900 I voted in five different counties, and out of the five votes I registered, four were marked for Liberal candidates, and only one went to the Conservative party. I may say further that I am not altogether satisfied with the policy the Laurier administration—Montreal Witness.

Alderman Vallieres has been prominent in Montreal civic circles for many years, and is also well known in the commercial world.

AN EVEN RACE.

Montreal Gazette. An Indiana man, who paid \$600 for an automobile, spent \$2,000 on repairs to it, and then went into the bankruptcy court. It would seem to be about an even race between an auto and a fast horse as to which can make the biggest hole in a man's pocket.

DON'T RECOGNIZE THEMSELVES.

Oregonian. Owen Kidlar, who was born in the tenement district of New York, and lived there for 30 years, writes to the New York Times to complain of the unrelenting magazine stories of "low life." He quotes from one of these magazines: "Say, Polly, if I sees dat cove putting up his snoot to dem ruby kissers of yourn again I'll soak him in the slats till his teeth falls out like a bunch of 'ee' beans." None of the tenement people to whom this was submitted could understand it.

DEMOCRATIC WAYS.

The Oregonian. Not merely for the one unspeakable crime, but for common crimes, "niggers" are burnt at the stake in the Southern States, and their bones are packed in boxes, to be sent by express to the President of the United States, with the statement, "You will never eat with these niggers." The policy of the Democratic party, to teach them to be "respectful to the white people." The Democratic party, which gets its main support in the South, all the support it can surely count on, supposes this will be approved in certain Northern States. Perhaps. You can't tell.

BOON TO THE TORIES.

Toronto Telegram. Liberalism in British Columbia strained the neck of its machine organs in Victoria and Vancouver by the action of the Tories of the great and terrible things it would do to the enemy when it was once released. Joseph Martin.

A reversal of the polls permitted Mr. Martin to return, like Cicero, to his law practice, and Liberalism, relieved from the incubus of his leadership, was expected to arise and smite the Tories. Liberalism in the British Columbia Legislature was not able to seriously trouble the McBride Government, and now Liberalism has been defeated in a critical by-election at the polls in Lillooet.

It was the rugged action of Joseph Martin that first made Liberalism formidable in Provincial politics, and the withdrawal of that force has reduced the British Columbia Opposition to a cipher.

A COMMISSION OF PRACTICAL POLITICIANS.

Toronto Telegram. The Government at Ottawa is to be congratulated on its choice of Commissioners for the construction of the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

A weak Government would have been sensitive to the fine qualities of an enlightened public opinion. The statesmanship of Sir William Mulock and his colleagues in the Railway Commission are not a sensible plant which flowered the choice of men with ideals or a knowledge of railroad.

The favorite statesmen who will serve on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commission are all practical men, or perhaps practical politicians would be a more accurate term.

THOUGHTS OF THE OTHER SIDE.

I've been thinkin' o' meetin', an' lovin', there—by the jasper sea. But I'd rather the woman—Jenny, than the angel she's gone to be! I'd rather hear her singin' over the fields of dew, Than the harp of the handiest angel, back o' the bendin' blue!

I make no doubt, when it's over—this life, with its songs an' sighs, We'll change the green o' the clover for the gold o' the glenlin' skies; But give me a little cabin, where the dear earth-lights I see, An' there, with the roses round her, Jenny to welcome me!

We'll all be changed in a twinklin', but I'll say, when I reach that shore: "Don't want no change in Jenny forever an' evermore!" To think of her as a spirit—all made out of mist—The still she made my heaven—the red lips I have kissed!

Let 'em take the shinin' places, an' keep the harp o' the glenlin' skies; Jenny's just all I want, when the arms o' me would hold! Give me the little cabin where the lights o' love I see, An' 'stead of a 'housan' angels, Jenny to welcome me! —Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

USES NO MORE MEDICINE

Since He Was Cured of Lame Back and Kidney Disease by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Mr. James J. Jensen, Olds, Alta., N. W. T., writes: "I have been troubled considerably with lame back, which I came from derangements of the kidneys, and I have never been able to find a treatment that has given me relief and effective in curing this ailment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. At two different times in my life this trouble has been entirely cured me of this trouble and of late years I have found it unnecessary to use any medicine whatever. I feel it my duty to add this statement to the many others which I see in recommendation of this excellent medicine."

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IS YOUR CHILD SICK?

The two most trying months of the year for babies and young children whose diet consists largely of milk is said to be August and September. Numbers of little ones are now suffering from stomach and bowel troubles, arising from indigestion and consequent intestinal diarrhoea. The remedy is simply itself; discontinue the article of diet that disagrees; call in your physician, who will prescribe medicine to clear the system of the irritating substance. The prescription the doctor gives you needs special care in compounding, and it is just here where the CAREFUL DRUGGIST is needed. Trust the dispensing of this important prescription to us and rest assured that it will be all right—just what the doctor orders and the best in the market. We have over forty years of careful, accurate dispensing to our credit. Don't you think this should have some weight?

When changing the food for baby come to us and let us help you in the selection, or if the doctor has specified the kind, let us supply you. Our stock of Infant and Invalid Food is always fresh, and we have all the popular kind. TELEPHONE 56 IF YOU ARE TOO BUSY TO COME.

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